THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1797. [Vol. V.---No. 708

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Dempsey, Harris, & Co.

A quantity of Dry White Lead in casks, containing 5 cwt. each.—also,

Spanish Brown, Red Lead, & Yellow Ochre,

Oils and Varnishes,

Brushes and Pencils,

With most articles in the Drug and Paint line.

October 3. tf

Rob't. Patten & Ch's. Scott

Have imported in the ship Commerce from Liverpool, a large addition to their

Spring Assortment,

Which they offer for sale by the Package or Piece on very reasonable terms, at their Wholesale Store, King-Street,

Double & single F Gunpowder, by the quarter-cask, or larger quantity.

Hats assorted in Boxes from 9£ to 18£ sterl.

Tow and Flaxen Oznaburgs by the bale or piece.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails in casks.

Glass Ware assorted in casks and cases.

Sledge Hammers and Trace Chains in casks.

Ironmongery and Hardware in casks and cases.

Best made London Smith's Bellows.

May 11. tf

GEORGE HUNTER,

AT HIS STORE IN FAIRFAX STREET,

HAS RECEIVED,

White Russia Sheeting,

Drilling and Ravens Duck, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, which added to his former stock of Goods, render his assortment general.

Having some time ago advertised those indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts, and some of them having failed to comply—I do once more inform them that no further indulgence will be given, as I am fully determined to sell only for cash, or produce at the market price.

G. H.

September 12. tf

Drinker & Stansbury,

AT the sign of the Saw, Prince Street have just received by the Columbia, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, an additional assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares.

They have on hand as usual, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine Tanner's and Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few bushels of warranted Clover Seed.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the ship Pamona, from Oporto,

TEN PIPES, TEN HHDS. & TWENTY QUARTER CASKS OF

PORT WINE,

of vintage '92, and of an excellent quality.

Also from Lisbon,

FIFTY QUARTER CASKS

DRY LISBON WINE,

which they now offer for sale at their warehouse on King street.—They have on hand Madeira wine in pipes, Lisbon do. in do. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks, Port do. in bottles, old Rum in hhds. and barrels, and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

THE Subscriber having again engaged in the business of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few sober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either case apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required.

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank head, near Alexandria,

March 25. tf

The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf Sugar in do. New-England and West India Rum in do. Coffee in hhds. and bags, Sherry and Malaga Wine in quarter casks, James River Tobacco and Coal, coarse and fine Salt, a complete assortment of Bar Iron, Steel Nail and Spike rods, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few barrels of Beef

in good order.

The Schooner

Dolphin

Will take a freight for Philadelphia or New-York.—Apply to the captain on board, or

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

September 28

For Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine

JOSEPH,

An American bottom, burthen 1200 bbls. she is a staunch, and fast sailing vessel, well found, and ready to take in a cargo immediately.—For terms apply to

LEVEN & CUTHBERT POWELL.

August 31 tf

FOR SALE,

A FINE SCHOONER.

Now on the stocks, and will be launched in three or four weeks—she is of the burthen of about one hundred tons, built of the best well seasoned timber—her frame being mulberry and red cedar. It is thought by the best judges she will sail very fast, and to be as strong a vessel as ever was built in America. She will be sold on a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, for notes negotiable at any of the Baltimore banks, or that of Alexandria, with approved endorsers. Mr. *William S. Thomson*, Merchant, Alexandria, can give further information to those inclined to purchase.

P. FORD.

P. S. If not sold she will take a freight to Philadelphia, Charleston, or any other place on the continent, as soon as those places are clear of the Yellow Fever.

Britain's Bay, St. Mary's county, October 10th, 1797.

WILLIAM HODGSON

IS NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Brunshill from Whitehaven,

AND FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE ONLY,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Also Nails of all kinds, Shot, Lead; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 10 & 12 by 16 Crown Window Glass; a few pair of elegant Looking Glasses; Candles and Soap in boxes, Bottled Porter in casks, Earthen Ware in crates, Bottled Mustard in small boxes, Sail Canvas, Carpets and Carpetting; a few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces, with suitable wood Decorations, and Hearth Stones; a few complete Patent Kitchen Ranges, with Perpetual Ovens; Anvils & Vices; Grindstones, and about

5,000 bushels Fine Salt.

October 10, 1797.

WM. I. HALL,

Has received by the Ship Brunshill,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL.

And many packages that would answer the West-India market, entitled to the drawback.

He has also on hand,

Hats by the box—coarse and fine,
Nails by the cask, from 3d to 30d.
Small boxes of well assorted Hardware,
Seine Twine,
Do. Rope,
Brace Rope,
Grind Stones,
Sad Iron,
Crates of Earthenware,
Boxes of Glass Ware,

An excellent assortment of

Saddlery & Cutlery,

Anvils, Frying-pans, Spades, Grates, &c.

Which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Prince Street, October 19.

GEO. CLEMENTSON,

HAS RECEIVED,

BY THE SHIP BRUNSKILL, FROM WHITEHAVEN,

Napped Cottons, Plaidings,

Linzey and Jerseys, Duffels, Silk Rugs, Yarn Hose, Oznaburgs, Sacking, Irish Linens, Calicoes, Nuns, Oznaburg, and Shoe Threads; Felt Hats, Fools cap and Post Paper, Horn and Ivory Combs, Cutlery, Garden Spades, Frying pans, Sad irons, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. Nails, broad Hoes, Earthenware, and Seine Twine.—Which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the package.

He has also for sale,

GLASS WARE in casks,

And about 600 doz. QUART BOTTLES.

October 12.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

IN THE SHIP ALKNOMAC, CAPT. LEMMON FROM LIVERPOOL,

An Extensive Assortment of

Woolens, Hardware, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.

Which are ready for sale on the usual credit to punctual customers.

They daily expect their

London Goods,

in the Fair Virginian.

September 30.

CHARLES LOVE,

At his Store on King Street, a few doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,

HAS NOW OPEN

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Chiefly of this Fall's Importation, which he will sell by the piece, or package only, at an unusually low advance, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.——He has also a considerable supply of

West-India Produce,

some

New England Goods,

and a quantity of

Whiskey in hogsheads.

☞ He will store, or purchase, FLOUR at the market price.

September 28.

Wm. B. Magruder & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ship Alknomack, Captain John Lemmon, from Liverpool, part of their

FALL GOODS.

They daily expect the remainder by the Fair Virginian, from London, which will make their assortment very general and complete.

George-town, Sept. 19.

For Sale by

JOHN GARDNER LADD,

Loaf and Brown Sugars,

W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Hollands Gin in pipes and cases,
French Brandy,
Coffee,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Cordials in casks and boxes,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Teneriffe, and Malaga } WINES.
Molasses in hhds. tierces and barrels,
Spermaceti and tallow candles,
White, brown, castile, and windsor soap,
White and liver oil,
A quantity of Cheese,
Salt, Sole Leather, and Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Pepper and Allspice,
Sail Cloth, Bar-Iron,
Cables and Cordage,
A few Small Anchors,
Earthen Ware in Crates,
Cotton Cards in boxes,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 12 by 14 Window Glass,
10d. Wrought Nails,
A few Linens, Cambricks, Diapers, &c.

October 6, 1797.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOSIAH FAXON, & CO.

A very extensive assortment of

SHOES;

Amongst which are—Gentlemens' fine Shoes and Pumps of the first quality, and of the newest taste and fashion;—boys' and childrens' Shoes and Pumps;—mens' coarse strong Shoes, and womens' fluff Shoes.

Country dealers will find it to their advantage, to call and see their assortment, as they can supply them with a variety of all kinds, and on very low terms.

They daily expect a fresh supply of

Ladies' Sandals.

Also for sale,

A FEW BOXES OF

DIPPED CANDLES,
CHOCOLATE of the first quality,
W. I. RUM,
LIME,
SALT,
HUMHUMS,
A few coils of Spun Yarn,
APPLES in barrels.

ALSO,

A VERY STRONG

One Horse Chair,

with a top and harness complete.

October 14.

Expiration of Partnership.

THE medical connection of the subscribers will expire on the 20th inst. after which period each of them will practice on his individual account—but each will attend as consulting physician with the other, when required, for twelve months to come, without additional expence to the patient.

DOCTOR WISE

Is invested with the power of settling all accounts arising from the connection.

ELISHA C. DICK.
PETER WISE.

October 10.

☞ After the time above fixed DOCTOR DICK'S medicine shop will be kept at the house of his residence, in Prince-street.

L. & C. POWELL,

Have just received per the schooner Exchange from Madeira, and now offer for sale at a low price,

ELEVEN PIPES, NINE HOGSHEADS, AND EIGHTEEN QUARTER CASKS

MADEIRA WINE,

A part of which is London Particular, old, and of very superior quality.

October 7. tf

For Sale by

COATS RIDGWAY,

AT HIS STORE, CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Hollands Gin in pipes and cases,

French Brandy,
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Coffee,
Hyson and Hyson-skin Teas,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds. and bbls.
White and Brown Soap,
Coarse and Fine Salt,
Sole Leather,
Pepper and Allspice,
London & Philadelphia Porter in bbls.
Claret in boxes,
3,000lb. James River Tobacco,
And a quantity of Coal.

ALSO,

A few Dry Goods,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

October 17.

WILLIAM LOVERING,

ARCHITECT, SURVEYOR, AND BUILDER,

(FROM LONDON)

LATE OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

VERY respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Alexandria and the public, in the line of his profession, to design and make drawings, plans, and estimates in the several branches.

Also measures all kind of artificer's work, as well for the employer as employed.

A line, directed to Mr. RICHARD ANDREWS, Saddler, Prince-street, will be duly attended to.

October 20.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

MR. SCULL,

BY publishing in your useful paper the letter from the secretary of state to the Spanish minister, the people of the Western Country will see what miserable pretences are set up by the officers of the Spanish government against the honest execution of their treaty with the United States, and on the other hand they will be pleased with the candid, manly conduct of colonel Pickering through the whole of this momentous business. The Spanish minister, imitating the conduct of Adet, has published his list of grievances and complaints, but fortunately for himself and his nation, they appear to be destitute of foundation, or even plausibility, mere captious evils for the purpose of delay.

How long are the Spaniards thus to trifle with us? Do they not know that more than half a million of Americans live on the western water, whose dearest interests demand a fulfilment of this treaty, and who, if called upon by our government, would instantly open the navigation of the Mississippi by force—Let the Western people read and judge for themselves.—They will then have no hesitation as to the justice of the claims, the bad faith of the Spanish governors and ministers, or an honorable vindication of the rights of the Western Country, in any way authorited by our national councils.

AN OLD SETTLER.

Letter from Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier De Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

SIR,

I DULY received your letter of the 11th of the last month, to which my other engagements have till this time prevented an answer.

My additional report to the President of the United States on the 3d of July, in relation to Spanish affairs, has offended you, and is mentioned as the cause of your writing to me on the 11th. If, sir, I were now to make the just remarks and recriminations which your letter obviously suggests, I am afraid you would be still more offended. I am not sure indeed, that I can possibly frame an answer that will escape your displeasure; but I shall endeavor that it be expressed not in a style indecorous, unusual, and unbecoming a diplomatic correspondence, while it contains a fair exposition of facts and arguments in opposition to errors and actual misrepresentations.

In respect to your suspicions of an expedition preparing on the lakes by the British, for an attack upon Upper Louisiana, I have said that you never mentioned a single fact or reason on which your suspicions were founded. In contradiction to this assertion you say, that "In our conference on the 27th of February, you gave me information that a corps of 350 men had been raised at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where after the evacuation of the American posts, there was no ostensible object for them;"—"That you KNEW that the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition: and that you added, that you had received those advices from a person who might be depended on, who had seen these new levies passing through Johnstown on their way to the westward." To this, sir, I answer, that I have not the slightest recollection that you mentioned either of these circumstances;—that the Secretary of War happened to come into my office while we were conversing, at which you expressed your satisfaction, and repeated your suspicions—and he says you then mentioned no fact or reason as the ground thereof; and that when I mentioned the subject to the President, certainly within ten or twelve days after this conference, I perfectly remember making to him this remark—That in your letter of March 2d, you said you had three days before declared to me the JUST REASONS you had for suspecting that the English were preparing the expedition in question; whereas you had offered me no reason at all. Hence I am obliged to conclude, that you might have held such a conversation with some other person, and by mistake have applied it to me.—The English raising 350 men, marching them through Johnstown—and tampering with the Indians to promote the expedition—were circumstances which appeared perfectly new to me when I received your letter of the 11th ult. I remember also that the conference ended by your saying *you would write to me on the subject*; which evidently implied that your written representation was to be the basis of any act of mine, or of the government. In that letter, sir, if you possessed any ground for your suspicions, you ought to have stated them. For, contrary to the opinion you have now expressed, I have no hesitation in saying that the government of the United States was not bound to take notice of the vague and unsupported suspicions of any minister; at least not to incur expence, by its military arrangements, to prevent an imaginary expedition, such as was the object of yours. When you made a formal statement of your suspicions, but without any fact to shew that they were founded; when the government of the United States possessed no other information, nor the knowledge of any circumstances indicative of the expedition; and when in itself it appeared destitute of even the shadow of probability; it was an act of complaisance to assure you, that it "would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral situation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue those measures which should appear proper and expedient for that end." What these measures should be, and when to be taken, the government itself would judge.

Is was an act of still greater complaisance, when on the 21st of April you renewed the declaration of your suspicions, *but still without assigning any reasons*, for the government to resolve on, and to communicate to you, what you are pleased to allow to be a "determinate disposition on the point."

In the next sentence (as in many others) you misrepresent my expressions and misunderstand my meaning. I do not say, that "from your not having given me detailed information respecting the expedition, and from the answer which I received from the British minister on the 19th of June, I believed the expedition to be groundless." But after remarking that you never mentioned a single fact or reason to support your suspicions—I say, "From ALL THE EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES I ever believed the suspicion to be groundless." If proofs had existed, you would have produced them; for although INTRIGUES and CONSPIRACIES for the purpose of a military expedition may long be concealed; yet the PREPARATIONS for an expedition (and such you suggested were making) must be visible to many; especially "on the lakes," here every movement for such a design would be unusual, and therefore attract the more attention; and satisfactory proofs of such preparations would have been attainable: but you produced none.

Another material circumstance I must notice—That troops of the United States were stationed at Niagara, on the Miami, at Detroit, and Michilimackinack; and consequently in situations well calculated to protect our territory, as well as to discover and get information of any warlike preparations, so considerable as such an expedition would require; and the officers commanding on those stations could not have failed to communicate such discoveries or information to the Department of War; yet no such communications were made.

But it was also well known that they had not on the lakes a force adequate to the enterprize in question. I considered also the great difficulties that would attend the transportation of troops, equipage, provisions, cannon, and stores, by either of the routs suggested—if either could have been taken without violating the territory of the United States.

These were circumstances abundantly sufficient to discredit *naked suspicion;* and the declaration of Mr. Liston, in the note of the 19th of June, was mentioned only as confirming the justness of the opinion which I had at first formed in March, and which I continued to entertain of your suspicions. I might add, that at that early period, Mr. Liston assured me that he had no knowledge of such an expedition; and his inquiries of the Governor general of Canada and the British Secretary of State, have enabled him positively to assert, in the above note, that no such expedition was ever intended. And this fact repels your suggestions that I had been "remiss" in not doing for two months, what, on my own principles, was proper to have been done. But you think I ought not to have communicated your suspicions of this expedition to the British minister although "his motions were to be watched." You think, on the contrary, that orders to General Wilkinson or to the commanding officer of the military force on those frontiers: but have kept a perfect silence towards the British—have let them complete their preparations (if any had been making) and collect their army on the lakes—have let them move forward, until they should enter upon the territory of the United States; and seeing the President could not know before hand whether they would prosecute their march by "Fox river and Ouiscousion, or the Illinois," we may suppose your ideas of the "suitable orders" to the military to be—that at a great expence, the troops of the United States should be drawn into that country and divided into corps, to be posted on those rivers, to have fought the British army, and thus have defeated their enterprize. Sir, this is not the only instance in which, after having desired the American government to do some act interesting to your own, you have then presumed to dictate how it should be done.

"But (you say) you never could have imagined that I would have given to the British minister a piece of advice, which might enable him to alter his plan, by letting him know that the former one was discovered." And what, sir, was the plan of the British to defeat which you desired the American government to interfere? Why, according to your suspicions, it was TO MARCH AN ARMY THROUGH THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST UPPER LOUISIANA. If then the communication of your suspicions to Mr. Liston would induce him "to alter his plan"—it would by a word or a letter, instead of an army, defeat the expedition; for it was not possible it should go forward, except through the territory of the United States; and consequently the communication, instead of disappointing, would have perfectly accomplished what you requested.

In your 5th paragraph you are pleased to mention what you consider as another omission of duty. That although on the 2d of March you wrote your suspicions, and three days before you mentioned them verbally, yet on the 9th I had not laid the matter before the President. I will take the trouble to show with how little reason you have made this remark. The 2d of March was the day next preceding the dissolution of Congress; and at the close of a session the President is overwhelmed with business that cannot be postponed. On the 3d the then President's term of office expired. On the 4th the inauguration of the succeeding President was celebrated. The 5th of March was Sunday. The five following days were not unoccupied; and on the 11th of March the answer to your letter of the 2d was given. And although you attach so much importance to your suspicions, the details I have given prove that they were then destitute of probability—that they were in fact unfounded; and consequently of no importance; that as such I then justly considered them; and therefore needed no "very powerful" motive to remain silent five days.

I cannot but regret that my reasoning is so often not understood. When reciting my inquiry whether the posts occupied by the troops of Spain within the territory of the United States had been evacuated; and your answer, that not having for some months heard from the Baron de Carondelet, you "were deprived of any information touching the steps taken for the execution of the treaty"—I put these last words between inverted commas, not as you say, "in order to draw attention"—but because they were an exact quotation from the translation of your letter. And when I added, in my report, "nevertheless he (the minister of his Catholic Majesty) had previously informed the Baron de Carondelet of his suspicions of a projected expedition from Canada;" it was not to prove either that the Baron had received your letters, or that you had received his: but as that very information was assigned by the Baron as a reason for still retaining and reinforcing the posts, the obvious conclusion was that you wrote and transmitted to him the information with that view; and hence, that instead of disclaiming all knowledge on the subject, candour should have induced you to answer me, that although you had not received any late letters from the Baron, and therefore you could not say what steps had actually been taken for the evacuation of the posts, yet that on account of the suspected expedition from the lakes, of which you had informed the Baron, you presumed (or you advised, and probably you did advise) that he would still hold possession of them "to cover Louisiana." This "logic," sir, I hope is intelligible; and at any rate, not "extremely false."

I cannot omit noticing your observations on the 5th paragraph of my report.—If, as you were obliging enough to promise, you had favored me with copies of the Baron de Carondelet's two letters (of which you undertook to give me an oral but literal translation) instead of their "substance," I might have been more correct in reciting his assertion—That Mr. Ellicott had not given him notice of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commissioner of the United States for running the boundary line. Whether this was a complaint, or an "observation," as you choose to call it, every reader of your letter will see to be of no consequence. But whether the assertion was founded or unfounded, was material; seeing, in the same letter, Mr. Ellicott is charged with having "carried his zeal so far as to attempt to get possession of the Natchez by surprize;" and an assertion follows, that "Governor Gayoso says he has in his power documents which prove evidently the intention of this attempt."—This accusation against Mr. Ellicot I considered as injurious not to him only, but the government for which, in the character of commissioner, he was appointed to act. If other circumstances induced me to doubt its correctness, the other complaint or "observation," which I knew to be unfounded, could not but increase my doubts. It was important, therefore, and my duty, to present them together to the President's notice. I have not "entirely mistaken" this matter. In my report to the President, I did not undertake to recite what you "mentioned," but what you translated from the Baron de Carondelet's letters: you repeated the charge in question; and it was not till then I handed you the copies of the Baron's and Mr. Ellicott's correspondence shewing the repugnance of fact to assertion; and it was then that you blushed; as I had before been astonished. And your remark afterwards, was what I have stated in my report, "That you supposed the Baron did not consider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official. You then made no distinction between a complaint and an "observation," nor used the phrase "in the rigour," nor any other qualifying words; except those which are stated in my report.

Besides, the baron had no right to expect any other evidence of Mr. Ellicott's appointment than his letter, until they should meet for the pupose of commencing the business of their appointments; when of course they would mutually exhibit their commissions. And from the baron's answer of the 11th of March, it is plain that he expected no other notice: for he therein recognizes Mr. Ellicott as the commissioner of the United States.

In the last sentence of your paragraph on this subject you say, "That when after a mixed and desultory conversation upon various subjects, you had collected and methodized your ideas, and committed them to writing, my answer and observations ought to have been confined to the written communication."—This observation, sir, is inaccurate.

It however may be applied to a former part of your letter. You say that in our conference on the 27th of February, you mentioned to me the raising of 350 men at Montreal—that your informer saw them pass through Johnstown—and that you knew the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations, concerning an expedition preparing on the lakes. But in your letter of the 2d of March, in which you were "to collect and methodize your ideas" on the subject of your suspicions, you do not introduce one of those suspicions: of course, on your own principles, I ought, if they ever had been mentioned, to have considered them as nullities.

In the 8th paragraph of your letter, you observe that my proof obtained from Mr. Ellicott's messengers, that he did not attempt to get possession of the Natchez fort by Surprize, is merely negative. I offered it only as such. But the negative testimony of two men of good characters against a fact which they were likely to be acquainted with, if it existed, and whose existence other circumstances rendered improbable, and the assertion of which is mingled with assertions, by the same person, of other facts, of which some, or even one, is known to be unfounded, merits consideration. There is, however, further evidence applicable to this case. In the letter dated at the Natchez the 5th of May, from lieutenant Pope to governor Gayoso, you will see that the governor had made the base accusation against the lieutenant. "A gentleman had informed him (the governor) that the lieutenant intended to attack the garrison at that place." Lieutenant Pope, justly hurt by the groundless assertion, desires the informer may be named, and required to acquit himself of his assertion, or be punished as a false accuser. The governor answers

the next day,—ſpeaks of the information as communicated to lieutenant Pope in familiar converſation; and adds, that the informer was to be deſpiſed. Yet, from the pointed manner in which lieutenant Pope made the demand, it is evident that the information was preſented to him as a ſerious accuſation. After this detail, will it not be conjectured, that the governor's "documents" reſpecting Mr. Ellicott's "attempt" are of a piece with his "familiar converſation" with lieut enant Pope concerning his "intended attack?"

(To be continued.)

FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

FROM THE SHOP OF

MESSRS. COLON & SPONDEE.

TO OUR CONSTANT CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

A man from Boſton, whoſe name we do not know, indeed we have been informed that many years he has palmed himſelf upon the public, with a ſpecious falſe one. Who obſerved, however, that he had lantern jaws and a meaching look. He talked much of the rights of man; and ſaid the French nation were the moſt humane people on earth, that Tom Paine was a moſt excellent chriſtian and another Tom Somebody was the man of the people, that a people could never be happy in a republican government, unleſs they had a great mob ready to huzza their repreſentatives when they pleaſed them, and to knock them down when they did wrong. He wanted to purchaſe a newſpaper eſſay, "on the bleſſings of a Free Government;" *and offered us payment in Hemp, in which he ſaid he dealt. We rather declined this barter trade, but politely obſerved to our new cuſtomer, that perhaps he had better keep his commodity for his own perſonal uſe, and thoſe of his dear friends after our ſuppreſſion of the next rebellion.—We immediately caſt the eſſay; but happening to mention the adminiſtration of the late preſident, the reſpect we had acquired and were daily acquiring among the nations of Europe, under the wiſe and firm adminiſtration of our beloved Adams, and juſt noticed the proſperity of our farmers and mechanics, and the contempt into which certain diſorganizing incendiaries had fallen, that the miſcreants who fired our cities were ſome of them hung, and their brethren, the Jacobin ſocieties, detected, and ſome other* obvious bleſſings *of our free government;—then our cuſtomer flew into a violent rage, called for tar and feathers, endeavoured to raiſe a mob, and firmly ſwore he would employ one Doctor Tully to write againſt us in a certain obſcure newſpaper, we think he called it the Chronicle, but we are not certain, as we never took any of them in theſe parts.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Three-penny Loaf to weigh 14 ounces—the price of warranted good Superfine Flour this day from 48 to 52s.

JOHN LONGDEN, Clk. Mar.

October 21.

At a Court held for Fairfax County, the 16th day of October, 1797.

Robert Young & Co. Compl't.
against
Matthew F. Bowne and Theodorus J. Hamilton, under the firm of Matthew Franklin Bowne & Comp. and John Mandeville, and Baldwin Dade, Def. } *In Chancery.*

THE Defendants, Matthew Franklin Bowne, and Theodorus James Hamilton, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country:—On the motion of the complainants by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the third Monday in December next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the court houſe of this county.—and this further decreed and ordered, that the defendants John Mandeville and Baldwin Dade do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands belonging to the defendants Matthew Franklin Bowne and Theodorus James Hamilton, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teſte) P. WAGENER, C. C.

October 11. 2m

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Alexandria, October 21.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

OCTOBER 14, 1797.

In compliance with the Brigadier's orders, requiring the quota of men from the 60th regiment, which proportion is 158, including officers, to be immediately organized, equipped, and held in the moſt perfect readineſs to march at a moment's warning—The Commandant of the regiment directs the commanding officers of battalions, to apportion the quotas thereof due from their reſpective battalions among the companies compoſing them, and that they take the moſt effectual means to have the ſame in readineſs as ſoon as poſſible.

The quota required of the 60th regiment is—

1 Major.
2 Captains.
2 Lieutenants.
2 Enſigns.
Quarter Maſter.
Pay Maſter.
Surgeon's Mate.
Drum Major.
1 Fife Major.
8 Serjeants.
8 Corporals.
2 Drummers.
2 Fifers.
130 Privates.

158 Total.

Major Thomas Weſt, of the 60th regiment, is deſignated to ſerve in this detachment. Voluntary enrollment, as the moſt honorable means of raiſing this detachment (which is intended for the national defence in caſe of invaſion), has been reſorted to with ſucceſs. Whole companies tendering their ſervices may be accepted. When ſuch caſes occur they will ſo far ſupercede the allotment of officers, that the officers belonging to ſuch volunteer companies will be conſidered as a part of the number required from the regiment. Should voluntary enrollment fall ſhort, the deficiency muſt be ſupplied agreeable to the roſters. No part of the Militia is exempt from this requiſition but ſuch as ſerved in perſon, or by ſubſtitute, on the Weſtern expedition in 1794.—The commandants of battalions will further obſerve, that the appointment of officers to ſerve on this detachment, muſt be made agreeable to grade and ſeniority; and that returns are to be made me as ſoon as their reſpective quotas are completed.

I am, Gentlemen,
With reſpect,
Your very Humble Servant,
CHARLES LITTLE,
Lieut. Col. Commandt.
Fairfax Militia.

Majors THOS. & ROGER WEST,
60th Regiment,
Virginia Militia.

About 10 o'clock yeſterday morning, part of a kitchen belonging to Mr. Darby was diſcovered to be on fire. Luckily, however, but little damage enſued, as the attendance of the citizens was prompt, and their exertions well directed. Its immediate ſuppreſſion may be conſidered as a very fortunate circumſtance; for from the violent manner in which the wind raged at the time, had the flames broke forth, there is no knowing where the deſtructive element would have ſtopt its career.—Should not theſe providential eſcapes induce more circumſpection in the heads of families; as well as prove incentives to the inſurance of property?

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 17.

GRATITUDE TO PATRIOTISM.

Yeſterday the Citizens of New-York exhibited a ſplendid proof of attachment to the Federal Government, by their honorable reception of the Preſident of the United States.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, Capt. Lovell and Lamb's Troops of Horſe proceeded early in the morning to Haerlem-Bridge, where they met the Preſident and eſcorted him to town.

On their approach, the ſeveral uniformed corps formed at the Bull's Head Tavern, and joining the proceſſion moved forward in the following order:—

Capt. Lovell's Troop of Horſe—Capt. Lamb's do.——Capt. Duryee's Company of Grenadiers——New-York Rangers, commanded by Lieut. Leight——Band of Muſic——Capt. Arden's Independent Rangers——Capt. Hulett's New-York Volunteers——Capts. Richardſon's and Wolfe's Companies of Infantry——Military Officers on Horſeback——The PRESIDENT, in his Coach and Four, attended by a detachment of the Cavalry——Citizens in Carriages and on Horſeback.

The route was from the Bull's Head through Bowery lane, Chatham ſtreet, Broadway, Beaver ſtreet—The Military advanced up to Garden-ſtreet, wheeled, and formed a line from Mr. Avery's Hotel to Beaver-ſtreet—The Preſident then left his Coach, and walked, uncovered, to his lodgings at Mr. Avery's, accompanied by Generals, Morris and Hughes, and a number of other gentlemen of diſtinction.

While the proceſſion was moving down Broad-way, the Bells of Trinity Church commenced ringing—A Federal Salute was fired by Capt. Ten Eyck's company of artillery from the Battery, and another by the garriſon in Governor's Iſland fort. The Britiſh frigate Thiſbe, fired a Royal Salute, a mark of attention on the part of Capt. Hardy, which reflects great honor on his character as an officer and gentleman.

It is but juſtice to ſay, that the whole buſineſs was conducted by the Military in the moſt proper manner; and that their good order, ſoldierly appearance and behaviour, and the promptitude and correctneſs with which they performed the various evolutions, did them much credit.

The croud of Citizens which attended, was immenſe. All appeared equally anxious to behold the Firſt Magiſtrate of a FREE PEOPLE; and by repeated ſhouts, announced the general ſatisfaction with one of their moſt early, zealous, tried friends, whoſe paſt ſervices are too great, too deeply impreſſed, even to be forgotten by the exiſting generation, or obliterated from the faithful records of the American Revolution.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 17.

Capt. Roloſ, of the brig Abel Catharine, arrived on Sunday laſt from St. Croix—in lat. 31, long. 66, was boarded by the Meduſa French frigate, Commodore Barney, in company with 4 others, who after detaining him half an hour, diſmiſſed him with the greateſt politeneſs.

WARREN, (R. I.) OCTOBER 7.

"*London, July* 31, 1797.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have the pleaſure of informing you, that on Saturday laſt I received the amount of the award in your favor, in caſe of the Betſey, Burr, from the Britiſh Government—for which you will pleaſe to draw on me per conveyance—The account will ſtand thus:

AWARD,	£.	446	19 6d
Intereſt from April 15 '94 to July 1, '97, at five per cent.		71	14 1
		518	13 7
COST OF SUIT,		14	4 10
Balance due ſterling,		504	8 9

[504l. 8s. 9d. ſterl. equal to 2241 dol. 64 cents.]

"It is neceſſary that your drafts ſhould be accompanied by letters of advice. I am gentlemen, your obedient ſervant,
SAMUEL BAYARD.

"Meſſrs. Simon and Rufus Burr,
Warren [R. I.]

WILMINGTON, OCTOBER 12.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday laſt from New-Providence, via the Havanna, has favored the printer with the following information; on the authenticity of which he places the greateſt confidence.

That on the 20th of Auguſt, the day he left Penſacola, he ſaw an official letter from Baron de Carondelet to a gentleman in office there, acquainting him of his having received by the laſt courier from the Havanna, orders from his court, to put into full execution, the treaty between Spain and the United States of America; for which purpoſe he had forwarded diſpatches to the commandants of the forts on the Miſſiſippi, to deliver up the poſts and evacuate the fortifications with all convenient diſpatch: that by the ſame courier, Governor Gayoſo's appointment to the Governor Generalſhip in the Floridas and Louiſiana, had arrived; and that previous to his cloſing that letter, Governor Gayoſo had reached the capital and was about to enter on the duties of his office. Baron de Carondelet was to leave New Orleans on the 16th of September, for Quito on the Spaniſh main, on board of a frigate which was then fitting for his reception.

PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER 7.

We are authoriſed by a correſpondent to ſay, "That a few days previous to the embarkation of SANTHONAX from St. Domingo, a number of Americans, merchants and captains, ſigned a flattering addreſs to him of thanks for his *particular* and *kind attention* to the *Americans* in general, for the benefit they had derived from a man of his ſuperior [*devil-like*] abilities.—This raſcally petition was ſigned by twenty *ſelf acknowledged* Americans, who by this act the greater part may be called *ſelf acknowledged villains*, and as ſuch deemed by the few remaining honeſt Americans—The addreſs was written in French, and preſented to the Americans to ſign, by Mr. Wilſon, (Barney's agent) ſuppoſed to be propoſed by Santhonax."

We learn, that Santhonax carried with him from St. Domingo, five millions ſterling, in caſh.

BENNETT & WATTS,

HAVE RECEIVED.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they offer for ſale on moderate terms.

The following are a part.

Superfine Cloaths,

Kerſeymeres,
Swanſdowns,
Second and common cloths, coatings, and plains of every deſcription,
Swanſkins, flannels, and baizes,
Hoſiery, amongſt which are a few dozen German town milled yarn and worſted ſocks,
Florentine ſattin, ſtriped, plain, and twilled,
Ladies' ſattins and luteſtrings of various colours,
Modes, pelongs, farſnets, and Perſians,
Sattin work, and common tambour'd muſlins,
A neat aſſortment of India, book, and jaconet muſlins,
Chintze and calicoes,
Muffs and tippets,
Engliſh, Morocco, and kid ſlippers and ſandals,
White ſattin ſlippers,
Cambricks and long lawns,
Dimities, muſtinets, Marſeilles quiltings,
Diapers, and diaper table cloths,
Bombaſeens, bombaſettes, wildbores, durants, &c.
Brunſwick and fancy cords,
Marſeilles and cotton counterpanes,
Gentlemen's and ſervants' buckſkin breeches and gloves,
Short and long kid gloves,
A handſome aſſortment of black and white ſilk do.
Laces and edgings,
Feathers,
Sattin beaver hats,
Mens' faſhionable Engliſh hats,
Furniture cottons, fringes, line and taſſels,
Iriſh linens and ſheetings, white and brown ticklenburgs,
Britiſh oznaburgs and ſacking,
Ruſſia ſheeting, duck, and ſail canvas,
Drills,
Negro cottons, halfthicks, and kerſeys,
Roſe and duffil blankets and rugs,
Fox colour'd, white and ſpotted ermines,
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs,
Braſs and iron fenders,
Cinder ſhovels,
Bellows's,
Coal hods,
Nails and brads,
Crowley and German ſteel in faggots,
Spades and ſhovels,
Box coffee mills,
A few dozen white and green ivory knives and forks,
Tea trays and waiters,
Pewter in caſks,
Writing paper,
Quills and ink powder,
Engliſh and American playing cards,
Sweeping, ſcrubbing, ſhoe, and horſe bruſhes,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Young hyſon, hyſon, hyſon ſkin, and ſouchong teas, of the firſt quality,
Coffee,
Spinning cotton,
Soal leather, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Boy from 12 to 14 years of age.

October 21.

To Merchants and others

A YOUNG MAN, regularly bred to the profeſſion of an Attorney in Ireland, intends to embark for that kingdom in the courſe of ten or twelve days, and to return the enſuing ſpring. He will undertake to tranſact any buſineſs in his profeſſional capacity, or in any other in which he might be thought uſeful, either there or in England, with fidelity and diſpatch, according to the inſtructions he may receive here. Security will be given for any truſt repoſed in him. For further particulars apply at the Office of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

October 21.

Thirty-six Negroes for Sale.

On the third and fourth days of November next, at Fauquier Court House will be offered for Sale

EIGHTEEN HEALTHY VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES;

[redacted] as likely men, boys, women, and [redacted] any in the state.—There is among [redacted] valuable Female Cook; the others [redacted] accustomed to hard labor. For any [redacted] under 100 dollars, the whole of the money required to be paid; and two thirds [redacted] sums above, and a credit for the balance until the first day of March, 1798; for which, bonds with approved county security (or those adjacent thereto) will be required, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

And on the seventh and eighth days of the same month, at Middleburg, Loudoun County, will be offered for sale, about the same number and kind as above described, and upon the same terms.

GREAT BARGAINS

May be had in two Full-bred Stud Horses, [redacted] Colts of different ages, by applying [redacted] subscriber.

[redacted] JACKER WASHINGTON.

[redacted] George County,

[redacted] 17, 1797. tdf

[redacted] are some arts and sciences, which [redacted] indispensably necessary for every man to acquire—but, besides the learning which is of common utility, MATHEMATICS is the most useful:—Young gentlemen designed for the military or mercantile line, more particularly require a knowledge of that science.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

who is employed to take the plan of this city, *WILL OPEN AN ACADEMY,* on the 20th of this month, and from the encouragement he has already experienced, flatters himself the gentlemen of this place will continue [redacted] to patronize his design.

[redacted] who wish to be instructed in the *art of Landscapes, Flowers, &c.* will receive the greatest attention.

[redacted] also undertake to teach the ornamental part of *Drawing* and *Designing*, suitable for [redacted] makers, Silver-smiths, &c.

[redacted] academy for drawing will be open [redacted] to 12 o'clock, A. M. and for the Mathematics, from 7 till 9. P. M.

CONDITIONS.

For the Mathematics, 10 dollars per quarter, three to be paid at entrance, and seven at the expiration of the quarter.

For drawing, per quarter 8 dollars, 2 to be paid at entrance, and six at the expiration of the quarter.

LE BLOND de ST. HILAIRE.

At Mr. Hickman's, King Street.

[redacted] will wait upon those who may find [redacted] ient to attend at his academy.

[redacted] 12

[redacted] LIARDS----POOL.

THE subscriber informs the Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has rented Mr. W. Tonkin's

Billiard Room & Table,

at the back of Jackson & Dunnington's store, on King-street, (formerly occupied by Dixon Brittingham) and has a new assortment of Balls Maces, and Cues.

N. B. Any gentlemen wishing to play the game of Pool, can be accommodated with Balls for the purpose, and the greatest attention paid, [redacted] general satisfaction.

JOHN H. ROBERTSON.

[redacted] 19

FOR SALE,

[redacted] high finished Crane neck Phæton,

With plated mouldings and harness furniture, nearly new.—Enquire of

FENTHAM & BROWN,

Coach-makers,

At their shop in Princess, near Water-street, where they make and repair at a short notice, and in the neatest manner, all kinds of CRANE NECK AND PERCH CARRIAGES, CHAISES, CHAIRS, GIGGS, WHISKEYS, &c. &c. As they have selected, and brought with them from Philadelphia, sober, industrious workmen in different [redacted] those who please to employ them, [redacted] upon their exertions to give entire [redacted]; as all their work will be warranted [redacted] ness, strength, and elegance, equal to [redacted] in America. They have on hand, [redacted] of carriages, composed of the best ma[redacted] which can be finished in a short time.

☞ Three or four boys of reputable connections, wanted as apprentices to the above business.

FENTHAM & BROWN.

October 19. 6t

A YOUNG MAN bred up in the commercial line, well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages, and who can bring the best recommendations, wishes to be employed in a merchant's counting house, or a [redacted] office—he would also engage as supercargo part. A few lines directed to [redacted] and left with the printers of this paper attended to.

[redacted] ber 18.

THE subscribers offer for sale for cash, or on a short credit,

18 hhds. Malaga Wine,

27 quarter casks do.
18 do. Lisbon do.
4 pipes Teneriffe do.
10 hhds Molasses,
4 do. Coffee,
2 do. Sugar,
20 bbls Whiskey,
6 tierces do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware assorted to suit gentlemens' tables,
125 crates do. for country stores,
12 do. and 10 hhds. *English* Hollow Glass.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

June 6.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLDSMITH, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

An elegant assortment of

Steel watch chains & keys.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of

Gold, Jewellery, Silver, plated, and fancy ware,

Which he offers for sale at his shop in King street, opposite Messrs. Patten & Scott's, where he manufactures all kinds of Gold, Jewellery, and Silver ware in a modern stile.

The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

September 28. epif

A Clerk Wanted,

Who is capable and industrious, and who comes well recommended.—Apply to

J. C. LADD.

October 14.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living in Fairfax county, Virginia, a negro man named DANIEL COLL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, rather blacker than common—no particular mark, only a remarkable large foot. Had on when he went away a dull coloured cloth coat, a mist coloured waistcoat. Said fellow is about 30 years old. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward. I am inclined to think he has got a false pass. All owners of vessels are forwarned on their peril from taking him on board. The said fellow is a good cooper, and can work some at the carpenter's business.

BENJAMIN TALBUTT.

June 20. tf

FOR SALE,

THE lease of the valuable premises whereon I now live, being a part of Briscoe's tract, lying in the county of Prince William, about twenty miles from Dumfries, and thirty six from Alexandria and George town. The tenament in good order, the title for fifty years yet to come indisputable, the rent low, and a sufficient support of wood land for the term; the shifts from three to four years sufficient for the culture of six or eight hands. For terms apply on the premises.

SAMUEL WATSON.

September 5. tdf

I HAVE for sale in the town of Dumfries, a house two stories high, in good repair, with a kitchen adjoining the same, a cellar under the house, and a stable on the same lot—it is in a good stand for a store, and is now rented at forty five pounds a year, subject to a ground rent of £10. 4. on a lease forever. Possession can be given the 1st of June 1798, and the terms of sale made known by application at the Post office in Dumfries, or to me at Boyd's hole, in King George county, Virginia.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

King George, 5th Sept. smep

POTOMAC BRIDGE.

THE Bridge on the Potomac, near the Little Falls, will be ready for use on Monday next. The following tolls are to be paid for passing:

For a Foot passenger . . .	3 cents.
For Horses or Cattle in droves .	3 cents.
For man and horse	8 cents.
For hogs or sheep in droves .	2 cents.
For waggon (and team) and other four wheeled carriages	50 cents.
For cart or other two wheeled carriages	25 cents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH,

TREASURER.

June 29, 1797.

☞ THE PRINTERS of the Mirror in Alexandria, Federal Gazette in Frederick-town, and of the Martinsburg and Winchester papers are requested to insert the above.

Take Notice,

THAT I forewarn all persons from climbing over my fences, or going through my grounds on Hunting creek—I will prosecute such as do it in future.

R. T. HOOE.

October 17. 4w

In a Court of Hustings held for the Town of Alexandria, the 2d day of October, 1797.

Robert Young and Company, compl'rs.
against
Benjamin Grayson Orr, Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons, James Patten and James Dykes, and Robert Camp. defend'ts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeable to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the complainants by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of December term next, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of the above be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Court house of the town of Alexandria.—And it is further decreed and ordered that the defendants Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons; James Patten and James Dykes, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teste)
PETER WAGENER, C. C

October 5. 2m

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 19th day of September, 1797.

Thomas Darne, Jun. assignee of Robert Young and Philip Richard Fendall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company, Compl't.
against
Benjamin Grayson Orr, Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller and Sons, and Robert Camp, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Benjamin Grayson Orr not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of thecourt house of this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, until the further order and decree of this court

A Copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. F. C.

September 30 sm

Havanna Sugar, Molasses, and Segars.

200 barrels prime quality Sugar,
100 hogsheads Molasses,
And a parcel of Segars,

Will be landed this day at our wharf, from on board the schooner Mary from Havanna, and will be sold on very moderate terms. Apply to

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

August 29. tf

FOR SALE,

A valuable Manufacturing MILL,

with 25 acres of land, situated on Goose Creek, near Rector Town, about 50 miles from Alexandria. The mill house is large and commodious, built with stone, three stories high—has two water wheels, and two pair of stones, one of them burr, and is well fixed for manufacturing wheat—large quantities of wheat being made in the vicinity thereof, the quality being equal to any in the state. On the premises is a large stone distillery, with stills, &c. sufficient to make 200 gallons of Whiskey per week, a stone, store house, a good dwelling house with three stone chimneys, cooper's shop, and sundry other useful out houses. The above premises are situated in a very thick settled country, and is an excellent stand for retailing goods. It will be sold for cash, or on one, two, or three years credit. Apply to

SAMUEL LOVE.

Salisbury, October 14. uftfsw.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body for a removal of the District Court, now held in the town of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, to the town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun.

August 22. 3mtw

Wanted at Mount-Vernon.

A HOUSE-KEEPER, competent in all the duties of that office in a large family—for such, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum will be allowed.—

OR

In place of a HOUSE KEEPER, a HOUSEHOLD STEWARD, well acquainted with the duties of a Butler, and skilled in the art of cookery (the manuel part of which would not be required of him) would be employed at the above, or greater wages, if his qualifications entitled him to them.

No person in either case need apply personally or by letter, who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of his, or her sobriety and integrity, as well as fitness in other respects for the trust which would be reposed.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mount-Vernon, 12th August, 1797. } taf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to pass a law, for amending an act, entituled, "An Act, to reduce into one, the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes," passed in 1795, by increasing the penalties therein inflicted on certain offenders, and to provide a more summary way to collect said penalties; and that if such person or persons, on conviction, do not pay down, or give security for the payment thereof in three months of the said penalties, that such offenders shall be subject to corporal pain, or imprisonment, according to the degree of his or her offence. And further, that such as in public assemblies make speeches, or other ill-conduct, which in any manner (in it effects) hath a tendency to alienate slaves from their duty, or otherwise to injure their master, shall be considered as offenders against the said law, and that penalties and punishments may be inflicted on such, adequate to the injury that might arise from such proceedings.

September 14

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to pass a law, forbidding that any person who is a member of any of the Abolition Societies, (as they are termed) or others, whose general conduct indicate them to be busy and active persons in alienating, by any means whatsoever, slaves from their duty, should be eligible to serve as a juror in any cause whatever, in which the right of master and slave, on the subject of emancipation, is involved, and that if any person should be summoned by the sheriff, as a juror in such case, who the party interested as master, shall suspect, and cannot otherwise ascertain to be of that party, the said person, so summoned, before he shall be permitted to serve as a juror, shall be compelled to answer the interrogatories of such interested person, or party touching the facts, on oath, from which the court, before whom such person stand, shall determine, &c.

September 14.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body, to increase the toll of my bridge at this place.

THOMAS MASON.

Colchester, Sept. 10.

Go. M'Munn & Isaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand as usual,

Stills of different sizes,

Wash, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles;
Best English Brass do. of different sizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin measures,
An assortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ship Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of

Strong Copper in sheets and

bottoms, suitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the best manner, and sold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper suitable for spouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The highest price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13. 6mep.

Lodgings to be Let,

CONSISTING of a dining room, two small bed chambers, a garret, and kitchen; and if necessary stabling for two horses, with a good hay loft, &c. situate on Fairfax street. Possession will be given on the first of September. For particulars enquire at the Office of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

August 29.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, Jun.

Four Dollars [redacted]

REGIMENTA[redacted]

OF [redacted]

In compliance with [redacted] orders, requiring the [redacted] the 60th regiment, [redacted] 258, including officers [redacted] organized, equipped, [redacted] most perfect readiness [redacted] ment's warning—The [redacted] the regiment directs [redacted] cers of battalions, to [redacted] thereof dem from the [redacted] lions among the co[redacted] them, and that they [redacted] tual means to have th[redacted] as soon as possible.

The quota required [redacted] ment is—

1	Major
2	Captains
2	Lieuten[redacted]
2	Ensigns
	Quarter [redacted]
	Pay Ma[redacted]
	Surgeon [redacted]
	Drum [redacted]
1	Fife Ma[redacted]
8	Serjeants
8	Corporals
2	Drummers
2	Fifers
120	Privates.

148 Total.

Major Thomas West, of the [redacted] giment, is designated to serve in [redacted] tachment. Voluntary enrollment [redacted] most honorable means of raising [redacted] tachment (which is intended for [redacted] tional defence in case of invasion [redacted] been resorted to with success. [redacted] companies tendering their service [redacted] be accepted. When such cases occur [redacted] will so far supercede the allotment [redacted] ficers, that the officers belonging [redacted] volunteer companies will be consi[redacted] a part of the number required f[redacted] regiment. Should voluntary enr[redacted] fall short, the deficiency must be [redacted] agreeable to the rosters. No pa[redacted] Militia [redacted] exempt from this requisi[redacted] such as served in person, or by su[redacted] on the Western expedition in [redacted] The commandants of battalions w[redacted] ther observe, that the appointme[redacted] ficers to serve on this detachment [redacted] be made agreeable to grade and se[redacted] and that returns are to be ma[redacted] soon as their respective quotas a[redacted] pleted.

I am, Gentlemen,
With respect,
Your very Humble Serva[redacted]
CHARLES LIT[redacted]
Lieut. Col. Co[redacted]
Fairfax Mi[redacted]

Majors THOS. & ROGER WEST,
[redacted] Regiment,
Virginia Militia.

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & [redacted]

HAVE IMPORTED,

IN THE SHIP ALKNOMAC, CAPT. [redacted] FROM LIVERPOOL,

An Extensive Assortment of

Woollens, Hardware, [redacted] chester Goods, &c.

Which are ready for sale on the usual [redacted] to punctual customers.

They daily expect the [redacted] London Goods, [redacted] in the Fair Virginian.

September 30.

GEORGE HUNT[redacted]

AT THE STORE IN FAIRFAX ST[redacted]

HAS RECEIVED,

White [redacted] Russia Sh[redacted]

Drilling [redacted] Ravens Duck, with a [redacted] other article, too numerous to ment[redacted] added to his former stock of Goods, [redacted] assortment in general.

He [redacted] some time ago advertised [redacted] debted [redacted] to come forward and [redacted] accounts, and some of them having [redacted] complied with, he once more informs th[redacted] forthwith [redacted] no further indulgence will be given, as [redacted] determined to sell only for cash, or [redacted] the most [redacted] price.

September 12.